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THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
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[July 13, 1860-ly.]

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Feb. 8, 1860.

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OYSTERS.

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August 8-ly

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Attorneys and Counselors at Law.

FRANKFORT, KY.

Office adjoining Yeoman Building—The same heretofore occupied by John L. Scott.

JUDGE JAMES SIMPSON and JOHN L. SCOTT will hereafter practice law in partnership in the Court of Appeals and Federal Court at Frankfort. Judge Simpson would respectfully refer to all persons who have known him, either at the Bar or as Circuit Judge in early life, or more recently as Judge of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky. John L. Scott would refer to the persons heretofore referred to by him in his published card.

All business in the Court of Appeals and Federal Court entrusted to this firm will receive faithful and prompt attention.

Mr. Scott resides in Frankfort, and may be found at all times at his office adjoining the Yeoman Printing Office.

Jan. 4 w&twf.

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Dec. 14, 1859-ly.

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GIN AS A REMEDIAL AGENT.

THIS delicious tonic stimulant, especially designed for the use of the Medical Profession and the Family, having superseded the so-called "Gins," "Aromatic," "Gordian," "Medicated," "Schnapps," etc., is now indorsed by all of the prominent physicians, chemists, and connoisseurs, as possessing all of those intrinsic medicinal qualities (tonic and diuretic) which belong to an OLD and PRIZED gin. Put up in quart bottles and sold by all druggists, grocers, &c.

A. M. WINNERS & CO., Sole Proprietors,

(Established in 1778.) No. 19 Broad street, N. Y.

For sale by D. S. EARNES & CO., No. 13 Park Row, New York.

Our long experience and familiarity with the requirements of Druggists, and our superior business facilities, enable us to furnish them with choice Liquors for medicinal and family use.

no. 23 w&twf.

L. WEITZEL,

Wholesale and Retail Confectioner,

HAS just received and opened, at his Establishment on St. Clair Street, Frankfort, Kentucky, where he will manufacture and keep on hand all varieties of Fine Cakes, Preserved Fruits, Pies, Candies, Candy Toys—in short, everything that properly belongs to a first class Confectionery Establishment. He pledges himself that every article manufactured by him shall be of the very best quality.

Families can be furnished, either for weddings or parties, with every article suitable for such occasions, upon the shortest notice and upon the most reasonable terms.

He will also keep on hand the very best of all kinds of Wine which he will sell by the bottle or by the dozen bottles.

He will also supply those who may wish to purchase at wholesale, every article manufactured by him, on as reasonable terms as the same article of like quality can be purchased at Louisville or Cincinnati.

He asks a fair trial, and he feels assured that he can and will render universal satisfaction.

Frankfort, Dec. 28, 1859.

LOOK AT THIS!

M. L. PIERSON,

MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN

CHOICE CONFECTIONERIES.

St. Clair Street, Frankfort, Ky.

(At the old stand of T. P. Pierson.)

THANKFUL for the very liberal patronage I have received since the above establishment was opened, I have to say that no exertion on my part shall be wanting to supply the increasing demand for Cakes, Candies, Pyramids, Ice Cream, &c., on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

I am also agent for Clark's Revolving Looper Sewing Machine—one of the best and cheapest machines now in use. Price \$38; Hammer \$5 extra.

ICE! ICE! ICE!—The greatest accommodation yet—can be had at my Confectionery at any time from 5 o'clock, a. m., until 9 o'clock, p. m.

March 21, 1860. M. L. PIERSON.

Confectionaries, Fruits, Nuts, &c., for

Christmas and New Year.

GRAY & TODD have now on hand the

largest assortment of

Cakes, Candies, Fruits, Nuts, &c.,

Ever before offered in this market, which they will dispose of cheap. Every one desiring anything in their line for Christmas and New Year, will make money by giving them a call, as they are determined to sell.

no. 23 w&twf.

Notice.

THE undersigned has been appointed by the manufacturer sole Agent for Jacob's Aluminous Pens, which are warranted strictly anti-corrosive. Samples can be had gratis on application to

[Jan. 28 ly.] W. H. AYER, Druggist.

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JOHN A. ELYNN, Principal.

THIS SCHOOL has been opened for the reception of Young Gentlemen, to whom is imparted sound instruction in the following branches of a polite and useful ENGLISH EDUCATION, Latin, Greek, French, German, English Grammar, Ancient and Modern History, and Geography, Diligence of Maps, use of the Globes, Mathematics, Arithmetic, Drawing, Plain and Ornamental Penmanship, and Book-Keeping.

TERMS: Pupils under 10 years, \$12 50 per session of 5 months; pupils over 10 and under 12 years, \$17 50 per session of 5 months; pupils over 12 years, \$20 00 per session of 5 months.

The Second Session of this School will commence on Monday, February 4th, 1861.

N. B.—An afternoon class will be opened for instruction in writing and drawing. Hours of attendance from 3 to 5 o'clock.

Terms—For four lessons per week—including materials, \$5 per month.

Jan. 28, 61

Greenwood Female Seminary,

FRANKFORT, KY.

MRS. MARY TRAYNE RUNYAN, Principal.

The Twenty-Fifth Session of this School will commence on Monday, the 21st of January, 1861.

EXPENSES PER SESSION: Board, including fuel and lights.....\$60 00 Tuition in primary class.....15 00 " middle and senior classes.....20 00 French, Latin, Drawing, and Painting in water colors, each.....10 00 Oriental, Grecian, and Antique Painting, each.....5 00 Music on Piano.....25 00 Use of instrument for practice.....5 00 Washing.....5 00 Stationery.....25 00 Instruction in Plain and Ornamental Needlework without charge. No deduction for voluntary absence.

For further information address the Principal.

Jan. 4 w&twf.

Kentucky River Hay Farm for Sale.

BEING anxious to remove to a different part of the State, and join my relatives there, I offer for sale my FARM on the Kentucky river. My farm consists of about

Four Hundred and Twenty-five Acres;

All bottom and level beach land, and well watered; 200 acres cleared, and the residue can, at a small cost, be cleared and reduced to perfect cultivation. The 200 acres can be put into Timothy at once, and the residue in a few years. I will sell at a fair price—such as will enable the purchaser to pay for the same, from the products of the farm, in at least seven years.

My farm is bounded by the Kentucky river, is immediately opposite the mouth of Savern, and about three miles above the Hay Farm of the Hon. Mason Brown.

I refer any person who wishes to purchase to the Hon. Mason Brown, who will give him candid information in regard to the same, and to the capacity of the farm to pay for itself in a few years.

My Postoffice is Lookport, Ky.

Dec. 17 w&twf. AUGUSTUS CLEMENTS.

THE PARTNERSHIP

WHICH has existed for many years past between the undersigned and C. G. GRAHAM, under the style of "C. G. GRAHAM," in the Livery Stable on Ann street, in Frankfort, and in other property, real and personal, having been dissolved by the death of Mr. Graham, I hereby give notice to all concerned, that as surviving partner I will close the unsettled business of said late firm. All persons indebted to it are requested to make immediate payment, so that I may be enabled to pay the outstanding debts against it.

Frankfort, Dec. 14 ly. THO. S. PAGE.

Notice to Trespassers.

WE, the undersigned, forbid hunting, shooting, game, and cutting trees upon our premises. The law will be enforced against all who do so.

Joseph Terry, S. B. Scofield, Thomas Elliott, John Parrent, Jephtha D. Parrent, Wm. T. Reading, Dr. J. R. Hawkins, A. B. Read, Hugh Allen, Talbott Collins.

FRANKLIN COUNTY, February 1st, 1861. ly

THE COMMONWEALTH.

TREASON REBUKED.

Speech of Senator Johnson of Tennessee.

The Globe contains a full report of the speech of Andrew Johnson of Tennessee, delivered in the Senate on the 6th and 7th instant. We copy several striking passages from this powerful rebuke to the schemes of the traitors. The telegraphic abstract, previously published, gave but an imperfect idea of the Senator's positions.

DISCUSSION THE MOTIVE OF POLITICAL SIN.
As far back as 1833, when I was a young man, before I made my first entry into public life, when the controversy arose between the Federal Government and the State of South Carolina, and it became necessary for Andrew Jackson, then President of the United States, to issue his proclamation, exhorting that people to obey the law and comply with the requirements of the Constitution, I planted myself upon the principles then announced by him. I believed that the positions taken then by General Jackson and those who came to his support were the true doctrine of the Constitution, and the only doctrine upon which this government could be preserved. I have been uniformly, from that period to the present time, opposed to the doctrine of secession or nullification, which is rather a heresymon, but approximates to the doctrine of secession. I repeat that I then viewed it as a heresy and as an element which, if maintained, would result in the destruction of this government. I maintain the same position to-day. I then opposed the doctrine of secession as a political heresy, which, if sanctioned and sustained as a fundamental principle of this government, would result in its overthrow and destruction. For, as we have seen already, a few of the States are crumbling and falling off.

I oppose this heresy for another reason: not only as being destructive of the existing government, but as being destructive of all future confederacies that may be established in consequence of a disruption of the present one; and I availed myself of the former occasion on which I spoke to enter my protest against it, and to do something to extinguish a political heresy that ought never to be incorporated into this or any other government which may be subsequently established. I look upon this doctrine as a political sin, as a fundamental error, as a heresy that is intolerable in contrast with the existence of the government itself. I look upon it as being productive of anarchy, and anarchy is the next step to despotism. The developments that we have recently seen in carrying this doctrine into practice, I think, admonish us that this will be the result.

LOUISIANA AND THE NAVIGATION OF THE MISSISSIPPI.
But in the acquisition of Louisiana there was another very important acquisition. We acquired the exclusive and entire control of the navigation of the Mississippi river. We find that Louisiana in her ordinance of secession makes the negative declaration that she has the control of the navigation of that great stream, by stating that the navigation of the river shall be free to those States that remain on friendly terms with her, with the proviso that moderate contributions be levied to defray such expenses as they may deem expedient from time to time. That is the substance of it. Sir, look at the facts. All the States, through their Federal Government, treated for Louisiana. The United States paid for Louisiana, by the contribution of their money, paid for Louisiana and the navigation of the Mississippi river. Where, and from what source, does Louisiana now derive the power or the authority to secede from this Union, and set up exclusive control of the navigation of that great stream, which is owned by all the States, and was paid for by the money of all the States, and upon whose borders the blood of many citizens of the States has been shed?

THE RECORD OF HISTORY—THE SOUTH DID NOT WANT SLAVERY PROTECTED IN THE TERRITORIES.
But to come back to the point at which the Senator from Oregon speaks of the resolutions introduced by the Senator from Mississippi. [Mr. Davis.] I had referred to those resolutions to show that there was no occasion for this immediate secession without giving the people time to think or understand what was to be done. I thought so then, and I think so now; and I want to show what the Senator's views were then, and see what has brought about such a change upon his mind since. We find that while those resolutions were under consideration, Mr. Clingman offered an amendment, to come in after the fourth resolution, and insert the following: "Resolved, That the existing condition of the territories of the United States does not require the intervention of Congress for the protection of property in slaves."

On the question to agree to the amendment proposed by Mr. Brown, to wit: Strike out of the amendment the word "not."

It was determined in the negative—yeas, 5; nays, 43.

Now, by striking out the word "not" it makes the resolution read: "Resolved, That the existing condition of the territories of the United States does require the intervention of Congress for the protection of property in slaves."

Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, moved to strike out the word "not," thereby making it read that the condition of the territories does require the protection of Congress for slave property; and upon the yeas and nays being taken on the motion to strike out the word "not," there were yeas 5, nays 43.

On motion of Mr. Clingman, "Yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the Senators present."
Those who voted in the affirmative are: Messrs. Brown, Clay, Iverson, Johnson of Arkansas, Yulee.
Those who voted in the negative, are: Messrs. Benjamin, Bigler, Bingham, Bragg, Bright, Chandler, Chestnut, Clark, Clingman, Collier, Crittenden, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Fitzpatrick, Ford, Green, Gwin, Hale, Hamlin, Hammond, Hemphill, Hunter, Johnson of Tennessee, Kennedy, Lane, Latham, Mallory, Mason, Nicholson, Pearce, Polk, Powell, Pugh, Rice, Sebastian, Sill, Slaters, Tappan, Tilden, Tombs, Trumbull, Wade, Wigfall, Wilson.

Thus, forty-three Senators recorded their vote during the last session of Congress that it was not necessary to pass a law to protect slavery in the territories. The Senator from Oregon, in connection with other Senators, under the solemn sanction of an oath, declared that it was not necessary to pass laws for the protection of slavery in the territories. What right has South Carolina lost since the last session? What right has any State lost since the last session of Congress? You declared that it was not necessary to pass a law to protect them in the enjoyment of their property in the territories; and now, forthwith, in the short space of two or three months, you turn around and tell the country that States are justified in going out of the Union, because Congress will not pass a law to protect them in the enjoyment of their property in the territories, when you said it was not necessary! That is what I call driving the nail in. [Laughter.] I will remark, as I go along, that the eloquent and distinguished Senator who made his valiant declaration yesterday, on retiring from the Senate, voted for that identical resolution. This protection was not necessary then. They said it was wholly unnecessary. But since that, they have waked up to a sense of its necessity, and resolved to secede if it should not be granted. To this same proposition Mr. Albert G. Brown offered an amendment. Mark you, this is the 25th day of May, 1860, and that is not long ago.

On motion of Mr. Brown, to amend the resolution by striking out all after the word "resolved," and in lieu thereof, inserting:

"I wish I had the whole continent here to hear this paragraph."

That experience having already shown that the constitution and the common law, unaided by statutory enactment, do not afford adequate and sufficient protection to slave property: some of the territories having failed, others having refused to pass such enactments, it has become the duty of Congress to interpose and pass such laws as will afford to slave property in the territories that protection which is given to other kinds of property.

That is a pretty proposition. Upon that Mr. Brown made an argument, showing the number of slaves in the territories, and the action of the legislatures, and concluded that if the time

ever would arrive, it was then before Congress, and they should pass a law to protect that which was the property of the people. How does it stand? We find, after an argument being made by Mr. Brown, showing that the necessity did exist, according to his argument, the vote upon the proposition stood thus: The question being taken by yeas and nays, it was determined in the negative—yeas, 3, nays 42.

Forty-two Senators voted that they did not need protection; that slavery was not in danger. "The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the Senators present."

Those who voted in the affirmative are: Messrs. Brown, Johnson of Arkansas, Mallory.
There were only three. Who said it was not necessary? Who declared, under the solemn sanction of an oath, that protection was not needed? "Those who voted in the negative are: Messrs. Benjamin."

Yes, Benjamin!—
"Bigler, Bragg, Bright, Chestnut, Clark, Clay, Clingman, Crittenden, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Fitzpatrick, Ford, Foster, Green, Grimes, Gwin, Hamlin, Harlan, Hemphill, Hunter," also—
"Hunter, of Virginia, also—"
"Iverson, Johnson of Tennessee, Lane."

Ah! [Laughter.] Yes, Lane, of Oregon, voted on the 25th day of last May, that slaves did not need protection in the territories. Now he will get up and tell the American people and the Senate that the time for a State seceding has come, and that the government, because they cannot get what he swore they did not need. [Laughter.] That is what I call putting the nail through. [Laughter in the galleries.]

The President Officer, (Mr. Fitch in the chair): The galleries must preserve order.

Mr. Johnson. Then, after voting that it was not necessary to have a proposition to protect slavery in the territories, the original proposition, as amended, was adopted by a vote of 35 yeas to 2 nays; that voting all the way through, even to the final action of the Senate, that no such protection was necessary. You have not got protection, your rights, your equality; and then you tell me that I have done you injustice by defending you against the charge that you were in favor of a dissolution of the Union! Even if you approved it, it would only show that you were mistaken. You decided that time; that was your fault. The next time it will be mine. I assumed, on that occasion, in reference to the act of ratification of the constitution by the State of Virginia, that so far as I was capable of examining it, Virginia had made no reservation, no condition, in her ratification of the Constitution of the United States. I had examined the question; I had looked at all the authorities that could be found upon the subject, and I could find no warrant for the assertion; but still the Senator from Oregon, in his reply to me, spoke with great familiarity of the proceedings of that convention ratifying the constitution; as though he understood it; and with great confidence said it had made a reservation.

WHAT HAS SOUTH CAROLINA GAINED?
And what, Mr. President, has South Carolina gained by going out? It has been just about as profitable an operation as the shearing of the wolf by the lambs. Can she now carry slave property into the territories? Does she even get any division of the territories? None; she has lost all that. Does she establish a right? No; but by the exercise of this abstract right, as contended for by secessionists, what has she got? Oppression, taxation, a reign of terror over her people; she has the result of their rashness in the exercise of this assumed right. In what condition is her people now? They have gone out of the Union to obtain their rights, to maintain their liberty, to get that out of the Union which they could not get in it. While they were in the Union, they were taxed a million and some six or seven or eight hundred thousand dollars in addition to their usual expenditures to sustain standing armies and to meet other expenditures which are incurred by separation. But still she has the right to tax her people; she has the right to institute a reign of terror; she has the right to exclude her people from the ballot-box; and she has exercised the right, and these are the consequences. She has got her rights! She has gone out of the Union to be free, and has introduced a galling system of tyranny. She has gone out of the Union to be relieved from taxes, and has increased the burdens upon her people fourfold. All this is in the exercise of her right!

A VOICE FROM SOUTH CAROLINA THIRTY YEARS AGO.
That noble son of South Carolina, Joel R. Poinsett, nearly thirty years ago, in an address to the people of Charleston, declared:

"Wherever I have been I have been proud of being a citizen of this republic, and to the remotest corners of the earth have walked erect and secure under that banner which our opponents would tear down and trample under foot. I was in Mexico when the town was taken by assault. The houses of American ambassadors were then, as it ought to be, the refuge of the distressed and persecuted; it was pointed out to the infuriated soldiery as a place filled with their enemies. They refused to attack. My only defense was the flag of my country, and was thrown out at the instant that hundreds of muskets were leveled over us as Mason—a bawler man never stood by his friend in the hour of danger—and myself placed ourselves beneath its waving folds; and the attack was suspended. We did not blanch, for we felt strong in the protecting arm of this mighty Republic. We told them that the flag that waved over us was the banner of that nation to whose example they owed their liberties, and to whose protection they were indebted for their safety. The scene changed as by enchantment; those men who were on the point of attacking and massacring the inhabitants, cheered the flag of our country, and placed sentinels to protect it from outrage."

"Fellow-citizens, in such a moment as this, would it have been any protection to me and mine to have proclaimed myself a Carolina? Should I have been here to tell you this tale if I had hung out the palmetto and singed my ears? Be assured that to be respected abroad, we must maintain our place in the Union."

Sir, I intend to stand by that flag, and by the Union of which it is the emblem. I agree with Mr. A. H. Stephens, of Georgia, that this government of our fathers, with all its defects, is nearer the objects of all good governments than any other on the face of the earth."

I have been told, and I have heard it repeated, that this Union is gone. It has been said in this Chamber that it is in the cold arms of death; that, in fact, it is really dead and merely lying in state waiting for the funeral obsequies to be performed. If this be so, and the war that has been made upon me in consequence of advocating the Constitution and the Union, is to result in my overthrow and in my destruction, then that flag, that glorious flag, the emblem of the Union, which was borne by Washington through a seven years' struggle, shall be struck from the Capitol and trailed in the dust—when this Union is interred, I want no more honorable winding-sheet than that brave old flag. Who over his graves to grant that to be interred in the tomb of the Union. [Applause in the galleries.] For if I have stood; for if I will continue to stand; I care not whence the blows come; and some will find, before this thing is over, that while there are blows to be given, there will be blows to receive; and that, if I am not careful, there are some who can parry. They will find that it is a game that two can play at. God preserve my country from the desolation that is threatening her, from treason and traitors!

"Is there not some chosen curse? Some hidden thunder in the stores of heaven, Red with unnumbered wrath, to blast the man Who over his greatness to his country's ruin?" [Applause in the galleries.]

The beneficial results of the recent triumph of the Union loving citizens of loyal Tennessee, in this State, are already manifested, in the revival of business in all departments. Our financial editor, who keeps posted, remarks that the action of Tennessee will strengthen her credit not a little. An old friend and fellow-citizen yesterday stated to us that all he possessed in the world, he had made in Tennessee, and he had it nearly all invested in Tennessee Bonds, and that he felt better off, to-day, more patriotic, and prouder of his native State than he ever did before. "Go in old wax-figgers."

[Nashville Banner.]

SECESSION IN MARYLAND KILLED.—A private letter from a source in Baltimore, entitled to the utmost confidence, says: "We now consider the secession movement in Maryland effectually killed."

A Missouri Orator on Politicians.

[From the Missouri Republican.]
SPEECH OF GENERAL RILEY, IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF MISSOURI, FEBRUARY 8, 1861.

After a long and heated discussion on the reference of a bill to amend the charter of the city of Carondelet to a standing committee of the House,

Mr. Riley obtained the floor, and addressed the House:

MR. SPEAKER: Everybody is a pitching in to this matter like toad frogs into a woolly swamp, on a lovely evening in the balmy month of June, when the mellow light of the full moon fills with a delicious flood the thin, ethereal atmosphere air. [Applause.] Sir, I want to put in a word, or perhaps a word and a half.

There seems to be a disposition to fight. I say, if there is any fighting to be done, come on with your corn-cobs and lightning-bugs! [Applause.] In the language of the ancient Roman,

"Come one, come all, this rock shall fly From this firm base, in a pig's eye."

Now, there has been a great deal of bombast here to-day. I call it bombast from "Alpha" to "Omega." [I don't understand the meaning of the words though.] Sir, the question to refer, is a great and magnificent question. It is the all-absorbing question—like a sponge, it soaks up a large unmeasurable sponge globe shape, in a small tumbler of water—it sucks up everything. Sir, I stand here with the weapons I have designated, to defend the rights of St. Louis county, the rights of any other county—even the county of Cedar itself. [Laughter and applause.] Sir, the debate has assumed a latitudinosity. We have had a little black-jack buncombe, a little two-bit buncombe, bombast buncombe, lung-hole buncombe, and the devil and his grandmother knows what other kind of buncombe. [Laughter.]

Why, sir, just give some of 'em a little southern soap, and a little northern water, and quicker than a hound pup can lick a skillet they will make golden buncombe-lather to wash the golden flock that roams abroad the azure meads of heaven. [Cheers and laughter.] I allude to the starchy firmament.

The Speaker. The gentleman is out of order. He must confine himself to the question.

Mr. Riley. Just retain your linen if you please. I'll stick to the text as close as a pitch-plaster to a pine plank, or a lean rag on a hot-jam rock. [Cries of "go on," "you'll do,"]

I want to say to these carboniferous gentlemen, these igneous individuals, these detonating demonstrators, these peregrine volcanoes, come on with your combustibles! If I don't—well, I'll suck the gulf of Mexico through a goose quill. [Laughter and applause.] Perhaps you think I am diminutive tubers and sparse in the mundane elevation. You may discover, gentlemen, you are laboring under as great a misapprehension as though you had incinerated your inner vestment. In the language of the noble bard,

"I was not born in a thicket To be seared by a cricket." [Applause.]

Sir, we have lost our proper position. Our proper position is to be the center and nadir, at right angle with the horizon, spanned by that azure arc of the lustrous firmament, bright with the curvetions of innumerable constellations, and proud as a speckled stud horse on a county court day. [Cheers.] "But how have the mighty fallen," in the language of the poet Silversmith. We have lost our proper position. We have assumed a squalid and a diagonal position. And what is the cause? Echo answers "buncombe," sir, "buncombe." The people have been fed on buncombe, while a lot of spavined, ring-boned, hamstrung, wind-galled, swayed, splint-hoofed, distempered, pollelled, pot-bellied politicians have had their noses in the public crib until there ain't fodder enough left to make a grub for a sick grasshopper. [Cheers and laughter.]

Sir, these hungry brats kept tugging at the public pail. They say, "let down, your milk, Sucky, or you'll have a split bag." Do they think they can stuff such buncombe down our craw? No, sir, you might as well try to stuff butter in a wild cat with a hot awl. [Continued laughter.] The thing can't be did.

The public grind-stone is a great institution, sir—yes, sir, a great institution. One of the greatest perhaps that ever rose, reigned or fell. But, sir, there is too much private cutlery ground. The thing won't pay. Occasionally a big axe is brought in to be fixed up, ostensibly for the purpose of hewing down the gnarled trunks of error and clearing out the brush-wood of ignorance and folly that obstruct the public highway of progress. The machine whirrs; the axe is applied. The lookers-on are enchanted with the brilliant sparks elicited. The tool is polished; keenly edged; and while the public stare in gaping expectancy of seeing the road cleared, the implement is slyly taken off to improve the private acres of some "faithful friend of the people." What is the result? The obstructions remain unmoved. The people curse because the car lags—or, if it does move, 'tis at the expense of a broken wheel and jaded and sore-backed team. I tell you, the thing won't pay. The time will come when the nasal promontories of these disinterested grind-stones will be put to the stone, and hewed off.

[Applause.] I am mighty afraid the machine is a going to stop. The grease is giving out thundering fast. It is beginning to creak on its axis. Gentlemen, it is my private opinion, confidentially expressed, that all the "grit" is pretty near worn off. [Applause.]

Mr. Speaker, you must excuse me for my latitudinosity and circumlocution. My old blunderbuss scatters amazingly, but if anybody gets peppered, it ain't my fault if they are in the way.

Sir, these dandified, superscilious, mahogany-faced gentry—what do they know about the blessings of freedom? About as much, sir, as a toad-frog does of high glory. Do they think they can escape me? I'll follow them through pandemonium and high water! [Cheers and laughter.]

These are the ones that have got our liberty pole off its perpendicularity. Tis they who would rend the stars and stripes—that noble flag, the blood of our revolutionary fathers emblemized in its red. The purity of the cause for which they died—denoted by the white of the blue—the freedom they attained like the azure air that wraps their native hills and lingers on their lovely plains. [Cheers.] The high bird of liberty is perched on the topmost branch, but there is secession salt on his glorious tail. I fear he will no more spread his noble pinions to soar beyond the azure regions of the boreal pole. But let not Missouri pull the last feather from his sheltering wing to plume a shaft to pierce his noble breast; or, what is the same, make a pen to sign a secession ordinance. [Applause.] Alas, poor bird, if they drive you from the branches of the hemlock of the north, and the palmetto of

the south, come over to the gum-tree of the west, and we will protect your noble bird-ship, while water grows and grass runs. [Immense applause.] Mr. Speaker, I subside for the present.

Parson Brownlow on a Southern Confederacy.

P. B. having been interrogated, responds as follows:

I am willing to risk myself and State under the administration of Abraham Lincoln. I am not, however, willing to submit to the outrages, the fire-eaters of the south allege that Mr. Lincoln intends to commit upon the south. I do not believe that he will meddle with the institution of slavery where it is, or seek to deprive the south of any right she holds under the constitution. And I believe that he will enforce the constitution and laws of the United States, as his oath of office requires him to do, and as justice to the various sections of the Union demands at this hands.

If I am mistaken in the estimate I have put upon the integrity and patriotism of the President elect, and he shall seek to oppress any one of the States of this confederacy, south or north, I shall readily join the other States in seeking to punish him, and in resisting his administration. But I want to see the evidence of this, before I begin the work of resistance—I want other proof of the bad faith in which Mr. Lincoln intends to act than the prediction of his enemies. I have submitted to the administration of James Buchanan for four years, and my State has done so without a murmur, and I hold that Lincoln could not afford the country a more corrupt, partial, and infamous administration, if he were to try. Lincoln was elected under the forms prescribed by our constitution and laws, and without fraud at the ballot-box, and it is the duty of all good citizens to give him a fair test, before they condemn him.

I went into the contest against Lincoln, as did also my State, knowing him to be a sectional candidate, upon a sectional platform, and as we were fairly beaten, we feel bound in honor to abide by our defeat, for four years to come. The reign of Lincoln for twenty years, upon even the Chicago platform, is preferable to the breaking up of this Government. Secession is no remedy for any evil that may arise in our Government, and I deny its right. The right of revolution I admit, but I deny that such a remedy is called for in the present crisis of our affairs. I will be told of the many grievances we of the south have suffered at the hands of the north.

I have considered the nature of these grievances, and their effects upon the commerce, trade and religion of the south, and they may be expressed in the following words: "The Democracy of the south have lost the office of the Government and its immense patronage." And a large majority of the free and independent people of Tennessee, taking this view of the subject, they will refuse to go out of the Union!

Having thus fully and frankly answered the question propounded, I might here close my remarks; but I choose to go further, and to say even more. There is scarcely a man of talent and character living, even at the north, under whose administration of the general Government I would not prefer to live, rather than live in a southern confederacy, controlled and governed by the traitors and villains who have originated and carried out this wicked, daring and damnable scheme of secession. The Senators of seven States have been sitting in their seats as Senators, sworn to support the Constitution of the United States, and to act as the private counsel of the President, and at the same time they were holding secret meetings, plotting the overthrow of the Government and the Constitution they had sworn to sustain and support. I consider Benedict Arnold and Aaron Burr patriots and honest men compared with these traitors and perjured villains. I certainly have no desire to live under any Government organized by such corrupt, wicked, and hell-deserving men as these! This whole scheme for dissolving this Union was originated and carried out by such men as these. Corrupt, designing, and disappointed southern politicians, who, failing to control the Government, resolved upon its ruin. There are better men in hell, suffering the vengeance of eternal fire, than the southern leaders in this secession movement. This I say as a southern man, one born and raised here, and intending to live and die here. And all this I will continue to say as long as I have breath to speak, or strength to write.

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THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

J. H. JOHNSON, Editor.

WEDNESDAY.....FEBRUARY 20, 1861.

State Treasurer.

We are requested to announce JAMES H. GARRARD, the present Treasurer, a candidate for re-election at the next August election.

Religious Notice.—Rev. Stuart Robinson D. D., will preach in the Presbyterian church in this city every night this week, at seven o'clock. The public are invited to attend.

The Kilkenny Cats.

The Kilkenny cats, says the Baltimore American, have become famous in story. They now rank among the immortals. These famous cats devoured each other, all but the tails. Such an exploit is by some regarded as altogether fabulous and incredible. We were for a long time ourselves disposed to question its entire correctness. We thought there must be some mistake about it. But the facts performed during the last political canvass and in the discussions which are taking place in various parts of the country on the exciting sectional issues, satisfy us of the truth of it, and put the Kilkenny cats to shame. We have seen no record recently of an encounter of political grimalins in which one has not swallowed the other. After a careful examination of the journals of both parties, we are unable to find one solitary case in which the Kilkenny marvel has not been repeated.

It is needless to recite all the instances, to pile up proof, and swamp our pages with an avalanche of testimony. The reader can consult the newspapers and judge for himself. Mr. A., for example, meets Mr. B. in discussion; a regular political, and sometimes (in discussing slavery), a moral and theological melee ensues; four or five hours are consumed in the wordy war, and the result is given in the organs of their respective parties. According to one account, Mr. A. is the most polished orator of modern times; his wit as keen as the sabre of Saladin; his logic as crushing as the battle-axe of Richard. The whole subject of controversy is at his fingers' ends. The way he handled poor B. was awful. He came down upon him in one continuous blaze of oratorical electricity, piling red hot thunderbolts upon his devoted head, till not a grease-spot of the wretched man was left. Most of B.'s friends gave every sign of dismay and mortification, whilst others boldly avowed their determination to support the cause so triumphantly vindicated by the unequalled A.

Now let us hear the B. journal. The late discussion between Messrs. A. and B. will long be remembered. B., who combines in himself the vehement eloquence of Demosthenes, the wit of Sheridan, and the satire of Junius, was never in a happier vein than on the late memorable occasion. He had not spoken five minutes before his amazing superiority to his verbose and windy opponent became apparent to every man present. Never in our life have we seen such a thorough demolishing, such a complete and total annihilation of a human being as the unlucky A. suffered at his hands. The slaughter of the Turks at Sinope, the massacre of the infants at Bethlehem, was nothing to it. He seized the ridiculous positions and shallow arguments of his adversary and snapped them as a great double-jointed giant would crack the bones of a new-born babe, or as an anaconda would crush a lamb. Poor A. blushed like a woman, hung his head, and appeared as if he were looking for a hole in the floor to sink through. In spite of his damnable political heresies, we could not help pitying the miserable creature, but the unsparing B. showed him no mercy. He skinned him alive, and then swallowed him whole. When the contest ended, nothing was visible of the wretched victim but the end of his big toe sticking out of the mouth of his devourer. The triumph was complete. B.'s friends set up a shout of victory that made the welkin ring, whilst the cowed and defeated followers of the late lamented A. slunk out of the house to hide their shame in the darkness.

Such is the denouement of every political discussion of modern times. As it is impossible to discredit the statements of either party, we are forced to the conclusion that both accounts are true. It is a confirmation, in all its length and breadth, of the miraculous combat of the Kilkenny cats.

BRIGHT NEWS FROM ARKANSAS.—Senator Sebastian, of Arkansas, who has refused to attach his name to any of the disunion documents issued by other of the Southern Senators and Representatives for the purpose of influencing their States to withdraw from the Union, has lately received the most gratifying intelligence from his State, to the effect that Arkansas will remain true to the Constitution and the laws; and not follow the bad example of her neighbor Louisiana.

MESSRS. BUCHANAN AND CASS.—It is stated that Mr. Buchanan is packing his library, and his housekeeper at Wheatland has orders to be ready for his arrival on the 5th of March. He will be accompanied by General Cass, who is forwarding his furniture, library, and valuable works of art to Detroit, with the exception of some paintings, which are to deck the saloon of his daughter, Madame Limbourg. In all human probability neither of these two aged statesmen will ever again visit Washington.

It is said that Col. Jere Clemens has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the army of Alabama. He served in the Texas war, and subsequently with distinction in Mexico.

The Floyd Swindle.

The select committee, to whom was referred the resolution of the House, adopted on the 24th day of December last, directing them to inquire into and report the facts in relation to the fraudulent abstractions of certain bonds held by the Government in trust for the Indian tribes, from the Department of the Interior, and to whom were also referred the communication of the Hon. John B. Floyd, late Secretary of War, and the letter of the Hon. Robt. McClelland, late Secretary of the Interior, have submitted their report. It is too long for our columns, and we gladly spare our readers the perusal of its sickening details. Suffice it to say that Floyd issued acceptances to the enormous amount of over six millions of dollars. Bailey, the clerk from the rattlesnake State, aided with all his distinguished ability. Buchanan has been surrounded by traitors and swindlers, and if the old goose ever had any honesty or sense, he seems to have been drugged and fleeced with impunity. The Treasury is now empty—not enough money to pay the clerks. It has been stolen and no doubt appropriated to "the secession cause." The President found the country in a happy and prosperous condition, with an overflowing Treasury. Look at it now, and all this calamity can be traced to the spite J. B. had towards Douglas, and his attempts to kill him off. Which is the "deadest" now?

[From the Richmond Messenger, Feb. 15th.]

Arming the State.

The Kentucky Yeoman, of the 7th inst., contains a notice of our article upon this subject in our paper of the 1st inst. The Yeoman article has a semi-official tone, and from the free use it makes of the terms "misrepresentation," "insinuation," "falsify," "want of editorial courtesy," &c., we suppose it is from the pen of the Inspector General, although it is not unworthy of the editor.

Our article was based upon the official report of the Quartermaster General, sent forth from the Yeoman office, and the figures we gave were those of the Quartermaster, correctly set down, viz: 11,283 muskets, 3,159 rifles, 2,873 cavalry arms, 58 pieces of ordnance. Does the Yeoman say this is incorrect? No! It says "only 12,000 of the infantry arms are in possession of the State, and that these were in general of a very inferior quality." If by "possession of the State" the writer means in the State arsenal, he is above the mark; and if he has reference to what are in the arsenal and in the hands of companies, he is several thousand below the mark. In regard to the worthlessness of these arms, the Inspector General says: "His [Quartermaster General's] report to me states that a large number of small arms were turned over to him by his predecessor as worthless. On inspecting the arsenal I recommended that instead of drawing the quota of arms due the State, the value of those arms be used in repairing those hitherto deemed worthless. An arrangement for this purpose was made with the General Government," &c., &c. Now, when our article was written, these worthless arms sent to St. Louis to have repaired, had reached Louisville on their return to the arsenal, and no one had a right to infer that all the worthless ones had not been repaired. It is true that some of the rifles and muskets on hand were reported as flint-lock, which the Inspector General desired to have converted into percussion-lock, but these are not put down as worthless. In regard to the loss of any of the public arms, the Quartermaster puts down 12,470 muskets as received from the General Government since the burning of the arsenal in 1836, of which 3,927 were recorded in the hands of the militia, of which 2,613 were in possession of the militia, leaving 1,314 as the number lost, constituting no part of the 11,283 which we set down from the report as available. If in this we are in error, it is the fault of the Quartermaster.

But the Yeoman makes much too do over our statement that the Inspector General favored the expenditure of several hundred thousand dollars to buy arms, build armory, &c.; and gravely informs us that he only wanted \$198,000, to which must be added a master armorer's salary, two additional clerks, and a few laborers at the armory, &c.—and yet we are "ignorant and falsify." If gentlemen desire not to be exposed, let them quit writing and printing.

We said nothing about the patriotism of the Inspector General, but the bad manners of the article in the Yeoman, as well as the concurrent facts, do not justify all the claims set up for him. When he was poor and needy, he was taken up by the Government and educated in her Military Academy, upon a pledge of devotion to her service. Becoming rich, he abandons the national service, and is acting politically with a party three-fifths of whom are disunionists. If he is as pure and patriotic as he would have the public believe, he ought to present a different front to it. It is no merit of his that the stars and stripes yet float over all his companies. They are yet the recognized legal emblem. It is a merit for him to intend for them to float there in the distant future.

The Louisville Courier of Monday contains a "sensation" article, which the editor undoubtedly thinks calculated to precipitate Tennessee and Virginia out of the Union. He couldn't get old Kentucky to suck his teat, and he now offers it to Virginia and Tennessee. The New Albany correspondent didn't work much in the Kentucky Legislature, and if we mistake not, "Hutchinson from Boyle" won't "work miracles" in Virginia and Tennessee. A good tale, tho', and, like some counterfeit money, would pass very well if it wasn't printed on such flimsy paper.—*Leb. Dem.*

Mr. Memminger, the champion of South Carolina Free Trade, publishes a communication in the Mercury, in which he virtually advises the abandonment of the free trade idea, which was so efficiently used to promote secession. He proposes an ad valorem duty of ten per cent. on cotton.

BOULIGNY.—We hope no one will neglect to read the eloquent tribute to the Louisiana member of Congress, in another column.

We owe the gifted and accomplished authoress an apology for having mislaid the copy and thus delayed its publication.

PATRIOTIC MOVE.—The "old soldiers" in the vicinity of Memphis, we understand, are arranging for a suitable celebration of Washington's birthday.

See advertisement of S. C. Bull, in another column. His stock is extensive, and his terms are reasonable.

[For the Commonwealth.]

BOULIGNY.*

Hail to the hero! Steadfast for the right
Bouligny stands, like Curtius in the breach,
The desperate madness of our strife to reach,
And soothe to peace with his majestic might.
His Alma Mater, Old Kentucky, stands
To Union, in her loyalty bedight,
With Anderson and Holt links him in light—
O Crescent City, crown him with thy hands!
Brave Lafayette, ally of Washington,
When clasped, in his young manhood, to thy heart,
Knew'st thou that he would act so brave a part?

Saw'st thou his prestige in the Union won?
Thy present vision saw in rest his lance,
Worthy the older chivalry of thy native France!

Roseheath, Ky., February 6, 1861. M. R. M.

"Lafayette was in Lexington, Ky., in April, 1824. Transylvania University was at that date in its most flourishing condition, under the Presidency of Dr. Horace Holley. The senior class received the hero in the college chapel, in the presence of a crowded audience. Several members of the class addressed him, and among others was a youth from New Orleans by the name of Bouligny. Bouligny's speech was in French, and was delivered with great force and point. It was in truth a most eloquent oration; and such was its power upon Lafayette, that impulsively he threw his arms around the young orator, and held him to his heart in a long and fond embrace. I do not know it to be the fact, certainly, but I believe that the youth who was then so ardently embraced by Lafayette is now the man, the hero, the great moral hero of Louisiana, a member of Congress from that State, who refuses to abandon the "Stars and Stripes" of our glorious Republic.

Paris, Ky., Feb. 6, 1861. G. W. W.

Harper's Magazine for March is on our table. It is one of the best numbers yet published, and that is saying as much as can well be said of any periodical. It is for sale by S. C. Bull, price 25 cents. Call and get a copy.

The New York Legislature has passed a law appropriating half a million of dollars for arming the State. The lobby expect to have nice stealings out of the purchase of guns and other things.

The New York Legislature has incorporated an asylum for inebriates. It is located at Binghamton, and although not ready for the reception of patients, four thousand applications have already been made.

The people of Tennessee have been wickedly, wilfully deceived.

Does our neighbor include his subscribers? [Nashville Banner.]

Now, indeed, is our cup of humiliation full to the brim.—*Union and American.*
Our neighbor was not want to grieve so "over his cups."—*Nashville Banner.*

May God, in his mercy, protect a deceived and betrayed people.

If you mean those people south of us—*Amen!*—*Nashville Banner.*

COURT OF APPEALS.

TUESDAY, Feb. 19, 1861.

Peter et al. (of color) v. Lillard et al., Henry; affirmed.

Ford v. Ellingwood & Polk, Shelby; reversed.

ORDERS.
Thompson et al. v. English, Lou, Chy.; motion to correct mandate to award damages overruled.

Waller et al. v. Beatty, ex'r et al., Scott; response to petition for rehearing delivered and petition for rehearing overruled.

Barton v. Johnson, Whitley; petition for modification of mandate overruled.

Roster et al. v. Grigsby, Clark; reargument granted.

Ludlow v. Helm et al., Kenton; submitted on briefs.

DIED.
In this city, on the 14th inst., after a short and painful illness, Mr. Tuos. W. Bond, in the 50th year of his age.

Mr. Bond held an office in the Custom-house at Harve de Grace under the administration of Thos. Jefferson.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

LOOK AT THIS.

All persons indebted to the late firm of W. H. KEENE & Co., either by note or account, are requested to come forward and settle, on or before the 1st day of April, 1861, otherwise they will have costs to pay.

W. H. KEENE,
E. HENSLEY.

To CONSUMPTIVES AND THOSE AFFLICTED WITH DYSPNEA, NERVOUS DEBILITY, HEART DISEASE, FEVER AND AGUE, OR CONSTIPATION.—The undersigned, now seventy-five years old, has for years devoted his time to curing his Parishioners and the poor in New York of these dreadful complaints, which carry thousands and thousands to an untimely grave; he has seldom failed to cure all who have applied to him for relief, and believing it to be a Christian's duty to relieve those abroad, as well as at home, he will send to those who require it, a Copy of Prescriptions used, (free of charge), with directions for preparing and using the same.

Abstruses on Diet, Bathing, Ventilation, and Exercise for the Sick; they will find these remedies, a sure cure for Consumption, and all Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, Fever and Ague, Constipation, Heart Disease, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, and Female Complaints, and he hopes every one afflicted will send for a copy, as it will cost nothing, and those suffering should apply before it is too late. These Prescriptions are used by the most eminent Physicians in London, Paris, and New York. Those wishing them will please address

REV. DR. CHABRELLAIN,
Williamsburg, New York.

A. CONERY,
SIGN OF THE EAGLE.

(LATE W. P. LOOMIS.)

Has just received Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware, Fancy Goods, Clocks, and Fine Knives. Call and see them. Prices to suit the times.

Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry repaired.

jan18 tf.

H. WHITTINGHAM,
NEWSPAPER & PERIODICAL AGENT,
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

Continues to furnish American and Foreign Weeklies, Monthlies, and Quarterlies, on the best terms. Advance Sheets received from twenty-four Publishers. Back number supplied to complete sets.

Nov. 24, 1856.

COUGHS. The sudden changes of our climate are sources of PNEUMONY, BRONCHIAL, and ASTHMATIC AFFECTIONS. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stages of the disease, recourse should at once be had to "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Lozenges, for the Cough, Croup, or Irritation of the Throat be ever so slight, as by this precaution a more serious attack may be effectually ward off. PUBLIC SPEAKERS and SINGERS will find them effectual for clearing and strengthening the voice. See advertisement. nov26-w&tw6m.

MRS. WINSLOW.
An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, has a soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums and reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column.

June 6, 1860—1y.

"Unquestionably the best sustained work of the kind in the World."

HARPER'S
NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

CRITICAL NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

TWENTY-FIVE cents buys it—the cheapest, richest, and most lasting luxury for the money that we know. Three dollars secures it for one year, and what three dollars can't buy, it will buy for you. It is a Magazine proper, with the idea and purpose of a Magazine—not a book, not a scientific periodical, nor yet a supplier of light gossip and chatty anecdotes—but a Magazine that takes every form of interesting, dignified, and attractive literature in its grasp.—*Southern Times.*

The volumes bound constitute of themselves a library of miscellaneous reading such as can not be found in the same compass in any other publication that has come under our notice.—*Boston Courier.*

The most popular Monthly in the world.—*New York Observer.*

We must refer in terms of eulogy to the high tone and varied excellences of Harper's Magazine, a journal with a monthly circulation of about 170,000 copies, in whose pages are to be found some of the choicest light and general reading of the day. We speak of this work as an evidence of the American People, and the popularity it has acquired is merited. Each Number contains fully 144 pages of reading matter, appropriately illustrated with good wood-cuts; and it combines in its composition, not the shallow and more philosophical quarterly, blended with the best features of the daily journal. It has great power in the dissemination of a love of pure literature.—*Traveller's Guide to American Literature, London.*

No Magazine in Europe or America is so well known, none has half as many readers, and we may safely say, none has received so large a tribute of admiration from the cultivated classes, that delight in a healthy, diversified, elevating periodical literature. It is the foremost Magazine of the day. The friends never had a more delightful companion, nor the truth a more enterprising friend, than Harper's Magazine.—*Methodist Protestant, Baltimore.*

TERMS.

The Magazine may be obtained of Booksellers, Periodical Agents, or from the Publishers, at Three Dollars a Year, Twenty-Five Cents a Number. The Semi-Annual Volumes, as completed, neatly bound in cloth, are sold at Two Dollars each; and Muslin Covers are furnished to those who wish their back Numbers uniformly bound, at Twenty-Five Cents each. Twenty-One Volumes are now ready, bound in cloth, and also in half calf.

The Publishers will supply Specimen Numbers gratuitously, to Agents and Postmasters, and will make liberal arrangements with them for circulating the Magazine. They will also supply clubs of Two persons at Five Dollars a year, or Five persons at Ten Dollars. Clergymen and Teachers supplied at Two Dollars a year. Numbers from the commencement can now be supplied. Also, the bound Volumes.

The Magazine weighs over seven, and not over eight ounces. The postage on each Number, which must be paid quarterly, in advance at the Office where the Magazine is received, is Three Cents.

HARPER & BROTHERS,
Franklin Square N. Y.

Proclamation by the Governor.

To the Sheriffs of Jefferson, Bullitt, Nelson, Spencer, Hardin, Meade, Larue, Hart, Barron, Monroe, Cumberland, Clinton, Wayne, Russell, Casey, Lincoln, Washington, Marion, Taylor, Green, Adair, and Metcalfe Counties, composing the Third Appellate Judicial District:

WHEREAS, HENRY C. WOOD, late Judge of the Third Appellate Judicial District, has departed this life:

Now, therefore, I, BERRIAM MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby direct that an election be held in the counties of Jefferson, Bullitt, Nelson, Spencer, Hardin, Meade, Larue, Hart, Barron, Monroe, Cumberland, Clinton, Wayne, Russell, Casey, Lincoln, Washington, Marion, Taylor, Green, Adair, and Metcalfe, at the several places of voting therein prescribed by law, on Monday, the 18th day of March, 1861, for the election of a Judge of the Court of Appeals for the Third Appellate District, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of said Henry C. Wood; and that you cause polls to be opened in said precincts accordingly, and proceed to conduct and make due returns of said election in the mode and manner prescribed.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my name and affixed the seal of the Commonwealth. Done at Frankfort, the 14th day of February, 1861, and in the 69th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor, B. MAGOFFIN.

Thos. B. Monroe, Jr., Sec'y of State.

feb18 w&tw6m.

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!!

WE HAVE NOW IN STORE

8 bbls. choice N. O. Sugar;
12 bbls. D. R. crushed Sugar;
8 bbls. powdered Sugar;
6 bbls. granulated Sugar;
10 bbls. preserving Sugar;
6 bbls. Molasses;
6 half bbls. Molasses;
6 kegs, 10 gallons, golden Syrup;
3 bbls. golden Syrup;
4 bbls. No. 2 large Mackerel;
5 half bbls. Mackerel;
10 kitta Mackerel;
1 bbl. Pickled Salmon;
20 bags choice Rio Coffee;
10 bags Old Government Java Coffee;
50 boxes Star Candles;
18 boxes Tallow Candles;
20 boxes No. 1 Family Soap;
10 boxes German Soap;
20 bushels dried Peaches;
20 bushels dried Apples;
4 bbls. Sweet Potatoes;
25 bbls. Neshamie Potatoes;
4 bbls. small Navy Beans;
10 boxes Pearl Starch;
6 half chests of G. P. and Black Tea;

Together with a general assortment of groceries, which we are now selling low for cash.

feb18 1m

GRAY & TODD.

WANTED.

2,000 POUNDS LIVE GEESSE FEATHERS, for which Furniture will be exchanged at cash prices.

feb18 1m

A. C. CAMMACK.

NOW READY.

A Practical Treatise for the use of Justices of the Peace, Constables, Sheriffs, Jailers, and Coroners in Kentucky.

By RICHARD H. STANTON, Maysville, Ky.

THIS NEW WORK, WHICH HAS been prepared with unusual diligence and care by the author, is intended to be a complete and perfect guide to Justices of the Peace, and the other officers named above, in the discharge of their respective duties under the laws of the State. Its arrangement is such, that while it presents to the officer a full view of the law which he may be called upon to enforce, whether civil or criminal, it affords him such complete and accurate instructions as to the practical manner of discharging his duties, in each particular case, that it will be almost impossible for the least informed among them to go astray.

Every necessary form which a Justice of the peace, or other officer may require in the course of his official duties, will be found in its appropriate place in the work; and the instructions are so full, perspicuous and clear, that it will be found an invaluable official companion to those for whom the treatise is intended, and a highly useful work to the legal profession, and all others having business with those officers. The author has spared no labor to make it just such a work as is now most needed by the class of officers whose duties are so fully and clearly explained, and his well known accuracy and success will commend it to the hearty patronage of all persons in Kentucky concerned in the administration of the law.

The work contains six hundred and fifty octavo pages, is printed on fine paper, and with large, clear type, and bound in the very best style.

Price, \$4 00. S. C. BULL,
Frankfort, Ky.

Stanton's Revised Statutes—2 vols., \$10 00.

Stanton's Code Practice—1 vol., \$5.

Volume 2 Metcalfe Reports, \$5.

One complete set of Kentucky Reports—will be sold cheap for cash.

The complete Acts of the Legislature, session 1859-60.

Members of the Legislature, and persons visiting the Capital, can obtain the above works by calling at my store, or by addressing me by mail.

S. C. BULL,
Book Seller.

LANDRETH'S
WARRANTED
GARDEN SEEDS.

A large supply of the above well known seeds just received at S. C. BULL'S.

Can be found at all times, at S. C. Bull's, a general assortment of the very best make of

LADIES,

MISSSES,

AND CHILDREN'S

GAITERS;

BUSKINS, SLIPPERS,

AND BOOTEES,

Both with and without heels. Also,

GENTLEMEN'S,

BOY'S

YOUTH'S,

AND SERVANTS

Boots and Shoes.

Fishing Tackle and Pocket Cutlery.

The very best assortment to be had in the city, and many articles in the way of fancy goods, too numerous to mention, all of which will be sold at the lowest rates for cash, or to prompt buyers on time.

S. C. BULL,
St. Clair Street, Frankfort.

feb20.

STATEMENT

Of the condition of the Home Insurance Company, of New York, on the 1st day of January, A. D. 1861, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, Pursuant to the Statute of that State.

NAME AND LOCATION.
The name of this Company is the Home Insurance Company, incorporated in 1853, and located in the city of New York.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
The Capital of said Company actually paid up in cash is \$1,000,000 00

The surplus on the 1st day of January, 1861..... 282,418 02

Total amount of Capital and surplus..... \$1,382,418 02

ASSETS.

Cash in Continental Bank, N. Y..... \$25,307 90

Cash in hands of Agents and in course of transmission (bal'ce) 60,409 10

Unincumbered real estate, No. 4, Wall st., 65,305 47

U. S. Treasury notes, market value..... 103,393 50

Missouri State Bonds, 6 prct. mark't value 14,000 00

N. Carolina bonds, 6 pr ct. mark't value..... 7,850 00

Tennessee bonds, 6 pr ct. mark't value..... 14,800 00

Brooklyn city water bonds, 6 pr ct. mark't value..... 10,250 00

Bank stocks..... 78,875 00

Loans on bonds and mortgages, being 1st lien of record on unincumbered real estate worth at least \$1,807,200—rate of interest 7 per cent..... 909,602 03

Loans on stocks and bonds, payable on demand, the market value of securities pledged, \$197,879.50 144,800 00

Guard against Fall and Winter Fires!

CHOICE INSURANCE



Incorporated 1819—Charter Perpetual.

CASH CAPITAL - \$1,000,000,
ABSOLUTE AND UNIMPAIRED.

NET SURPLUS OF - \$942,800 72,
And the prestige of 40 years success and experience.

UPWARDS OF \$12,000,000
Of Losses have been paid by the Hartford Insurance Company in the past 40 years.

The value of reliable Insurance will be apparent from the following

LOSSES PAID BY THE HARTFORD DURING THE
PAST FIVE YEARS.
In Ohio, \$431,529 83; Michigan, \$188,045 81;
In Wis., 106,955 07; Indiana, 146,839 81;
In Kent., 204,939 40; Illinois, 448,327 41;
Missouri, 384,518 04; Tennessee, 97,527 21;
Iowa, Min. 101,399 46; Kansas, Neb. 19,945 77;
Penn., Va. 31,395 82; Ark. & Ga., 28,945 09;
Mississippi and Alabama, \$52,412 18.

Fire and Inland Navigation.
Risks accepted at terms consistent with solvency and fair profit.

Special attention given to Insurance of DWELLINGS and Contents, for terms of 1 to 5 years.

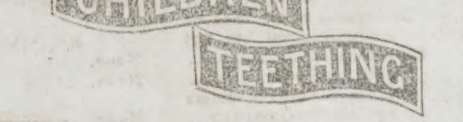
The solid service long and successfully tried, and the many advantages of the Hartford Insurance Company, should not be overlooked by those ready to insure and understanding their best interests.

During "stringent times" the necessity for reliable insurance becomes an imperative duty—the ability of property owners to sustain loss being much lessened.

Agencies in all the principal cities and towns throughout the State. Policies issued without delay, by any of the authorized agents of the company.

Business attended to with dispatch and fidelity.

H. WINGATE, Agent,
Frankfort, Ky.
June 20, 1860.



MRS. WINSLOW,
An experienced Nurse and Female Physician,
presents to the attention of mothers her
SOOTHING SYRUP,
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is a sure remedy for the whole system.

It is a fact, that it will give rest to yourselves and benefit and health to your infants.

We have just put up and sold this article for over ten years, and can say, in confidence and truth, of it what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—never has it failed in a single instance to effect a cure, when timely used.

Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of the highest praise of its medicinal effects and medicinal virtues. We speak in terms of "what we do know" after ten years experience and pledge our reputation for the fulfillment of what we here declare. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and excitation, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the Syrup is administered.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and SKILLFUL NURSES in New England, and has been used with NEVER-FAILING SUCCESS in THOUSANDS OF CASES.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve Griping in the bowels, and Wind Colic, and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, lead to death. We believe it the BEST AND SUREST REMEDY for the world in all cases of INFANTS AND DIARRHEA in CHILDREN, whether it arises from teething or from any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—do not let your prejudices, nor the prejudices of others, stand between you and the relief and relief that this medicine will give you. It is a fact, that it will give rest to yourselves and benefit and health to your infants.

Price Only 25 Cents Per Bottle.
June 6, 1860—w.t.w.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special endorsement, for the relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the cure of diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon, who will apply by letter, with a description of their condition (sex, occupation, habits of life, &c.), and in cases of extreme poverty, medicine furnished free of charge.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Syphilis, Gonorrhea, and other diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2, South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.
E. Z. D. HEARTWELL, Pres't.
Geo. Fairchild, Sec'y. [June 28, 1860—ly.]

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL
TREES, VINES, SHRUBS, &c.,
CULTIVATED FOR SALE BY
Ed. D. Hobbs and J. W. Walker,
AT THE EVERGREEN NURSERIES,
Twelve miles East of Louisville, Ky., immediately on the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad.

A NEATLY printed Catalogue of the Fruits, Ornamental Trees, Vines, Shrubs, &c., at the above named Nursery, may be had by application to A. G. HODGES, Frankfort, Ky.

Orders may be addressed to HOBBS & WALKER, Williamson Postoffice, Jefferson county, Ky., or to A. G. HODGES, Frankfort, Oct. 17, 1854.

Samuel's New Establishment!

HENRY SAMUEL, BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER, is happy to inform his friends and the public that he is again established in comfortable and commodious rooms, and ready to attend to all who may give him a call. His new establishment is in the building of Col. Hodges, on St. Clair street. He solicits public patronage, and hopes that his old friends and customers, especially, who patronized him before the late fire, will now find their way back to his shop. March 12, 1855—by.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

JANUARY 1, 1860.

ASSETS.
Cash on hand and in Bank, \$38,338 11
Cash in hands of Agents, and in course of transmission, 62,600 83
Cash loaned on call, 30,000 00

Liabilities.
Bills receivable for loans, amply secured, 70,223 59
Real Estate, unincumbered, (cash value), 15,000 00
2409 Shares Bank Stock in Hartford, 200,352 00

2200 Shares Bank Stock in New York, market value, 200,225 00
960 Shares Bank Stock in Boston, market value, 107,565 00
400 Shares Bank Stock in St. Louis, market value, 40,300 00

240 Shares Bank Stock in Railroad and other Stock, market value, 16,750 00
Hartford City Bonds, 6 per cent, market value, 56,500 00
State Stocks, (Tennessee, Ohio, Michigan, Missouri), 6 per cents, market value, 36,625 00

20 Shares State Bank Wisconsin, market value, 2,140 00
Total assets, \$936,709 59
Total liabilities, 66,930 85

Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Dwellings, Furniture, Stores, Warehouses, Merchandise, Mills, Manufactories, and most other kinds of property, can be effected in this Company upon as favorable terms as the nature of the risks and security of Policy holders will admit.

J. M. MILLS, Agent,
Frankfort, Ky.
May 18, '60—ly.

FRANKFORT AGENCY
OF THE
New York Life Insurance Company.

A meeting of the Local Directors of the New York Life Insurance Company, held in the city of Frankfort, Ky., December 4th, 1859, the following was unanimously adopted:

"The undersigned, President and Directors of the Company, have examined the report and exhibit of the New York Life Insurance Company for the half year ending July 1st, 1859, and being satisfied with its prosperous condition, cordially recommend it to the encouragement and support of the community."

The New York Life Insurance Company has been in existence fourteen years, its capital has attained the sum of \$1,500,000.

Invested in State stocks, bonds and mortgages on real estate.

We think it a most safe and profitable mode of investing money. The profits accrue to the benefit of the insured, and have averaged not less than 30 per cent, per annum on the premium paid.

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"The undersigned, President and Directors of the Company, have examined the report and exhibit of the New York Life Insurance Company for the half year ending July 1st, 1859, and being satisfied with its prosperous condition, cordially recommend it to the encouragement and support of the community."

The New York Life Insurance Company has been in existence fourteen years, its capital has attained the sum of \$1,500,000.

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Scrofula, or King's Evil,

is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children, and from the third to the fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which renders the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently, vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system.

Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.

One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse the system, the blood must be renovated by an alternative medicine, and invigorated by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

AYER'S
Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla,

the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this every where prevailing and fatal malady. It is combined with the most active remedies that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as Eruptions and Skin Diseases, ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, ROSE, or ERYSIPELAS, PIMPLES, FUSSLES, BOILS, ITCHES and Boils, TUMORS, TETTER and SALAD RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, RINGWORM, RHEUMATISM, SPYLLITIC and MERCURIAL DISEASES, DROPSY, DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY, and, indeed, ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM VITIATED OR IMPURE BLOOD. The popular belief in "impurity of the blood" is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

AYER'S
Cathartic Pills,

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC.

As we supposed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them. Their penetrating properties search, and cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vigor. They are a family physic, and the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and so efficacious.

Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases. The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis, to all who apply, a list of the names of the persons who have been cured by their use in the following complaints: Costiveness, Heartburn, Headache arising from disordered Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and Morbid action of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,
LOWELL, MASS.

For sale by J. M. MILLS and W. H. AVERILL, Frankfort, and by all Druggists.

R. A. ROBINSON & CO., Louisville, Ky.,
April 23, 1860—ly. General Agents.

ALL Diseases Treated Entirely Free of Charge!!

BY DR. HARDY & CO.

AT THEIR
MEDICAL AND SURGICAL OFFICE,
No. 31, East Fourth street, corner of Sycamore, where he gives his entire attention to the practice of Physic and Surgery; had thirty years experience in hospitals and private practice, and has devoted twenty years to curing certain

PRIVATE DISEASES,
he will guarantee a cure in their most complicated and severe stages. Recent cures from abroad.

A VERY FEW DAYS.
Yours Mr. J. in mind or body by a secret infestation, should at once apply. He has cured many thousands such persons, and will restore you to health happiness, friends and society.

Persons having derangements peculiar to their sex, are invited to call for relief.

Skin Diseases carefully treated.

Be particular as to the name and number.

31 East Fourth street, Cincinnati Ohio.

Persons living at a distance can receive medicine by writing a history of their case and sending two stamps. Address,

DR. HARDY & CO.,
Jan. 27, 1860—d.w.l.

W. A. GAINES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER,

AND DEALER IN
Hardware, China, Glass, and Queensware, Wood and Willow Ware, Cigars and Tobacco.

ALSO, AGENT FOR ALL KINDS OF
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
Such as Reapers and Mowers, Horse Powers, and Threshers, Cider Mills, &c., &c.

I am also the exclusive Agent in this county for the CLIMAX GRAIN FAN, which is a new patent just out, and greatly superior in point of workmanship and in every other particular to any other fan in use.

July 9, 1860—w.t.w.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE AMALGAMATION OF LANGUAGES.—There is a growing tendency in this age to appropriate the most expressive words of other languages, and to use them as if they were our own; thus the word Cephalic, which is from the Greek, signifying "for the head," is now becoming popularized in connection with Mr. Spalding's great Headache remedy, but it will never be used in a more general way, and the word Cephalic will become as common as Electrotype and many others, whose distinction as foreign words has been worn away by common usage, until they seem "native and to the manner born."

'ardly Realized.
His 'ard 'orrible 'eadache this afternoon, hand I stepped into the hypochondria hand says to the man, "Can you hear me of an 'eadache?" "Does it ache 'ard," says 'e. "Exceedingly," says he, hand upon that 'e gave me a Cephalic Pill, hand 'pon me 'enior it cured me so quick that I 'ardly realized I 'ad 'an 'eadache."

Headache is the favorite sign by which nature makes known any deviation whatever from natural state of the brain, and viewed in this light it may be looked on as a safeguard, intended to give notice of disease which might otherwise escape attention till too late to be remedied; and its indications should never be neglected. Headaches may be classified under two names, viz: Symptomatic and Idiopathic. Symptomatic Headache is exceedingly common, and is the precursor of a great variety of diseases, among which are Apoplexy, Gout, Rheumatism, and all febrile diseases. In its nervous form it is sympathetic of disease of the stomach constituting bilious headache, of hepatic disorders of the bowels, and of cerebral as well as renal and uterine affections. Diseases of the heart are very frequently attended with Headaches; Anemia and plethora are also affections which frequently occasion headache. Idiopathic Headache is very common, being usually distinguished by the name of nervous headache, sometimes coming on suddenly in a state of apparently sound health and prostrating at once the mental and physical energies, and in other instances it comes on slowly, heralded by depression of spirits and a general feeling of languor. In most instances the pain is in the front of the head, over one or both eyes, and sometimes provoking vomiting; under this class may also be named Neuralgia.

For the treatment of either class of Headache the Cephalic Pills have been found a sure and safe remedy, relieving the most acute pains in a few minutes, and by its subtle power eradicating the diseases of which headache is the warning index.

BRIDGET.—Missus wants you to send her a box of Cephalic Pills, no, a bottle of Prepared Pills, but I'm thinking that's not just it neither; but perhaps you'd be better knowing what it is. Ye see she's dead and gone with the Sick Headache, and wants some more of that same that relieved her before.

Druggist.—You must mean Spalding's Cephalic Pills.

Bridget.—Och! sure now and you've said it; here's the quarter, and give me the Pills, and don't be all day about it, either.

Constipation or Costiveness.
No one of the "many ills flesh is heir to" is so prevalent, so little understood, and so much neglected as Costiveness. Often originating in carelessness, or sedentary habits; it is regarded as a slight disorder of too little consequence to excite anxiety, while in reality it is the precursor and companion of many of the most fatal and dangerous diseases, and unless early eradicated it will bring the sufferer to an untimely grave. Among the lighter evils of which costiveness is the usual attendant are Headache, Colic, Rheumatism, Foul Breath, Piles and others of like nature, while a long train of frightful diseases such as Malignant Fevers, Abscesses, Dysentery, Diarrhea, Apoplexy, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Hysteria, Hypochondriasis, Melancholy and Insanity, first indicate their presence in the system by this alarming symptom. Not unfrequently the disease named originates in Constipation, but takes on an independent existence unless the cause is eradicated in an early stage. From all these considerations it follows that the disorder should receive immediate attention whenever it occurs, and no person should neglect to get a box of Cephalic Pills on the first appearance of the complaint, as their timely use will expel the insidious approaches of disease and destroy this dangerous foe to human life.

A Real Blessing.
Physician.—Well, Mrs. Jones, how is that head-ache?

Mrs. Jones.—Gone! Doctor, all gone! the pill you sent cured me in ten twenty minutes, and I wish you would send more so that I can have them handy.

Physician.—You can get them at any Druggist. Call for Cephalic Pills, I find they never fail, and I recommend them in all cases of Headache.

Mrs. Jones.—I shall send for a box directly, and shall tell all my suffering friends, for they are a real blessing.

Cephalic Pills
CURE
Sick Headache
CURE
Nervous Headache
CURE
All kinds of
Headache

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of Nervous or Sick Headache may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack, immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the Nausea and Headache to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing Costiveness.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as a Laxative, improving the appetite, giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

THE CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail prepaid on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to
HENRY C. SPALDING,
48 Cedar Street, New York.

nov12 w.t.w.

Proclamation by the Governor. \$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
Executive Department.
WHEREAS, It is represented to me that JAS. WILSON, under an indictment in the Henderson Circuit Court for murder, did, on the night of the 29th of November last escape from the jail of said county, and is now going at large;

Now, therefore, I, BERTHA MAGOFFIN, Governor of the aforesaid Commonwealth, do hereby offer a reward of Two HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of said Wilson, and his delivery to the jailer of Henderson county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 12th day of December, A. D. 1860, and in the 69th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.
Thos. B. Monroe, Jr., Secretary of State.
By JAS. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.
Wilson is about 26 years of age, six feet high; ray boned; weighs about 180 pounds; very dark or black hair, light beard and mustache; rather pale from long confinement; grey eyes; had on black clothes, and soft wool hat.

dec14-w.t.w.

Proclamation by the Governor. \$200 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
Executive Department.
WHEREAS, It has been made known to me that WILLIAM GARDNER the TEPES did kill and murder one Jesse Barton, in the county of Rockcastle, has since fled from justice, and is now going at large;

Now, therefore, I, BERTHA MAGOFFIN, Governor of the aforesaid Commonwealth, do hereby offer a reward of Two HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of said CAPES, and his delivery to the jailer of Rockcastle county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 12th day of December, A. D. 1860, and in the 60th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.
Thos. B. Monroe, Jr., Secretary of State.
By J. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.
CAPES is about 17 years of age; weighs about 140 or 150 pounds; light complexion; light hair; very little if any beard; blue eyes; about 5 feet 10 inches high. He is supposed to have gone to North Carolina.

dec14-w.t.w.

SOMETHING NEW!

Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, Photographs, and Ivorytypes.

H. L. GOODWIN,
MAKES pleasure in informing the public that he has returned to Frankfort, and taken the Gallery of C. A. Clarke, adjoining the Telegraph Office, and that he would be pleased to wait on those wishing perfect Likenesses of themselves or friends. He is confident he will be able to please the most fastidious in any kind of picture they may desire, from a life-size portrait to the smallest Daguerreotype or Ambrotype. Also, Dag